CONCLUSION
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This conclusion is based upon the observations made in this study conducted over the patients in the Department of Orthopaedics of M.L.B. Medical College, Jhansi, during a period of 12 months. After thorough examination and investigations, fifty patients were selected for study. The conclusions drawn were as follows:

1. Periarthritis of shoulder is usually the problem of middle aged person in fourth and fifth decades of life.

2. Males are affected 1.63 times as commonly as females.

3. Persons who are involved in sedentary work are more prone to develop problem of periarthritis shoulder.

4. The right side lesion is two times more common than left side and the disease more commonly found in master or working hand (68%).

5. The insidious onset of symptoms are found to be five times more common than sudden onset. The average duration of symptoms before a patient attend the hospital is 4.37 months.
6. Pain in the shoulder region extending up to arm and forearm in 3/3rd cases is the first presenting symptom in majority of cases. These cases without history of trauma are six times more common. The cases in which history of trauma was elicited, presented as of minor type.

7. Tenderness is present in all the cases but along the biceps tendon it is three times more common. In cases coming late, the wasting of muscles around the shoulder, especially deltoid and supra and infra-spinatus, are added.

8. Restriction of movements in all the planes are present in more than 70% of cases. Limitation of abduction is a common feature in all the cases. External rotation is more limited than internal rotation. Range of flexion is comparatively much more free. Pain is present at the limitation of movements in all patients.

9. Intra-articular hydrocortisone along with physiotherapy and analgesics can be claimed as the best line of treatment as it is safe, more effective with relatively none or very rare complication. Moreover, no hospitalisation is required for the treatment. Physiotherapy, too, forms the integral part of treatment.

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